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Worldwide Report

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 194

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24 December 1981

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WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ISRAEL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COOPERATION WITH CANADA--Israel and Canada will cooperate in the field of telecommunications. Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori visited Canada recently and agreed with the minister of communications there on cooperation in science and everything connected with communications methods and equipment. Canada will grant Israel preferential terms for loans for purchases Israel will make in Canada. [TA071724 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Dec 81]

CSO: 5500/2062

BRIEFS

BANGLADESH, NEPAL SIGN MEMO--Dacca, 3 Dec (AFP)--Bangladesh and the Himalayan Kingdom of Nepal concluded here today a memorandum of understanding providing for the installation of an ultra high frequency (UHF) radio link connecting the two countries. Official ESS News Agency said the proposed UHF radio link was being set up as a part of an Asian telecommunication network to provide direct and reliable telecommunication services between the capitals of the two neighbours to facilitate promotion of trade, commerce and sociocultural contacts. Bangladesh will donate to Nepal the necessary equipment and will provide technical services for the installation and commissioning of the link and the Nepalese side will bear all the local expenses, the agency said. Mr A.M. Ahsanullah, secretary of the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone and Nepalese Ambassador in Dacca Mr Gahendra Bahadur Rajbhandar signed the documents for their respective governments. [Text] [BK031509 Hong Kong AFP in English 1429 GMT 3 Dec 81]

CSO: 5500/2062

HUGE SILICON CHIP COMPLEX TO BE BUILT IN SOUTH

Melbourne THE AGE in English 6 Oct 81 p 40

[Article by Don Maddocks]

[Text]

South Australia is to spend \$4 million to establish Australia's first "silicon valley."

The local equivalent, Technology Park, Adelaide, was officially launched on Friday by the State's Minister for Industrial Affairs, Mr Dean Brown.

Mr Brown said the 85-hectare park to be styled on Silicon Valley in the US, which spawned the silicon chip industry, would attract high technology to SA, and create more jobs.

"The park represents an important part of this Government's drive to rejuvenate and expand the manufacturing industry of this State," Mr Brown said.

The South Australian Government is determined to make sure that our industry responds to these challenges, and that our industrial base and employment expands," he said.

Over the next two years the 85-hectare site, just north of Adelaide, will be landscaped and marketed in a bid to attract science-based industry.

"Starting today, the park can be marketed officially," Mr Brown said. Building on site is unlikely to start before 18 months.

"The type of industries we want to attract to Technology Park are those dealing with electronics, bio-technology, pharmaceutical production, physics, computer software, micro-processors, safety in engineering. . . the list is vast."

The \$4 million, to be spent by the State Government over the next two years, will cover the purchase price of the land, plus extensive landscaping.

"Apart from broadening the manufacturing base of SA, science-based industry has the potential to create many new jobs and industries," Mr Brown said.

"This has been clearly shown in the United States."

Mr Brown told academics and businessmen at the opening that SA had started negotiations with a number of companies, including some multinationals, which had shown interest in setting up at the park.

He said it was important that SA attract high technology industries because they are labor intensive.

"A survey of large, conventional companies in the US shows that over the last five years their sales increased by 72 per cent, but employment in those firms grew by only 3.2 per cent.

"In contrast, over the same period, companies using high technology increased their sales by 468 per cent, and employment in those firms jumped by a staggering 450 per cent," he explained.

In America alone, there are more than 80 similar parks, each with a nucleus of about 25 companies.

Technology Park, Adelaide, has been sited next to the South Australian Institute of Technology at The Levels.

"This was a deliberate decision," Mr Brown explained. "It will enable a close liaison to develop between industry and the institute to the benefit of both.

"It will also allow access to a wide range of research, developing and testing facilities, which

can be used as the demand arises."

He said the institute would also offer tenants of the new park access to its Cyber 173 computing system.

"The terms are still to be agreed upon. But a letter of agreement on the use of these facilities has been signed."

The Minister pointed out that SA was already a prominent scientific centre.

The 2690-strong Defence Research Centre was only 10 minutes away, plus Adelaide has a large CSIRO operation covering applied physics, computing research, and a wide range of other fields.

"We also have the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, Roseworthy Agricultural College and Amdel," he added.

The implementation and operation of Technology Park, Adelaide, will be the responsibility of a statutory corporation responsible to the Minister.

The park would have three distinct areas:

A research, development and testing section. Another, where high technology products are brought to a production stage. And a third to specialise in mining research, natural resource and energy projects.

The concept of technology parks originated in the US in the late fifties, and has grown rapidly.

Silicon Valley itself is a technology park attached to Stanford University, San Francisco. Its success, and others, has prompted similar facilities in Canada and the UK.

CONTRACTS LET, DETAILS GIVEN ON UNDERSEA CABLE TO CANADA

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 6 Oct 81 p 20

[Text]

A \$400 million, 15,000 kilometre-long submarine telephone cable system, the ANZCAN, is expected to become fully operational by the end of 1984.

The ambitious ANZCAN will eventually link Sydney, through the Norfolk Island, Fiji and Hawaii, with Vancouver, and will carry most types of telecommunications traffic, including telex, telephone, facsimile and computer-based data.

Considered to be the most ambitious international telecommunications project so far undertaken, ANZCAN will also be extensively used by other Pacific Rim countries and will cater for Australia's growing demand for international telecommunications links, currently growing at an annual rate of about 30 per cent.

Australia's commitment to the ANZCAN project is considerable.

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (OTC) is the major partner in the project, with a capital investment of about \$200 million.

Two large multi-national companies will manufacture and lay the cable system, which will be capable of handling more than 1,300 simultaneous telephone calls or about 16 times the capability of the existing system, the COMPAC.

Standard Telephones and Cables of the UK has won a \$300 million contract to supply and install the cable segments between Sydney and Vancouver, while the Japanese Nippon Electric Co will manufacture and lay a 1,370 km segment of cable to link Norfolk Island with New Zealand.

In announcing the contracts, the Federal Minister for Communications, Mr Sinclair, said that each of the successful tenderers has included significant Australian involvement in their contracts.

STC, Mr Sinclair said, will convert a factory in Liverpool, near Sydney, to construct "repeaters" for the cable system, which are required at intervals of about 13 kilometres along the cable to boost communications signals.

GOVERNMENT SAID TO SUPPRESS CONTROVERSIAL TELECOM REPORT

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 13 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Ted Knez]

[Text]

A FIGHT between Telecom and the Federal Government worsened yesterday over the alleged suppression of a controversial report, completed more than a year ago and conflicting with the Government's policy on more private involvement in Telecom.

The Senate Opposition Leader, Senator Button, yesterday accused the Government of suppressing the report, which was jointly commissioned with Telecom.

And senior Telecom officials said there was "no reason why the report has been left dormant for so long".

The Government has waged a continuing campaign against Telecom since its union pay deal fiasco early this year, and recently announced a major inquiry.

The senior Telecom officials said the report, by the international consultancy firm McKinsey and Co, examined Telecom's continuing capital needs.

Senator Button yesterday released extracts from the report which found:

- Telecom should be allowed to increase capital expenditure by an extra \$75 million or 8 per cent in real terms by 1990, pointing out this was a very modest increase.
- The extent to which new services were provided by

Telecom would be determined by the amount of spending it was permitted.

- Improved productivity would be more likely with greater freedom of Telecom to increase its spending.

- The lowest increase in productivity would result from holding down of Telecom's expenditure.

Telecom has a planned capital works program this financial year amounting to \$1265 million, compared with \$1180 million last year.

However, the Government's hard-line on public sector borrowing has meant that Telecom will have to finance most of its programs from revenue — one reason for its recent rate increases.

Senior Government officials claimed yesterday that Telecom would have to pay out an additional \$52 million in wages following its technicians' pay deal.

The senior Telecom officials pointed out that the report was available to the commission shortly after the end of the 1979-80 financial year.

Senator Button accused the Government of keeping the report secret for 15 months because it showed how Government policies were harming Telecom.

Senator Button, addressing the Australian Telecommunications Employees Association conference in Sydney, claimed Telecom and Australia Post were being "stalked and impeded by a hostile Government".

PLANS FOR TELEVISION TOWER IN DELHI TOLD

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 14 Nov 81 p 9

(Text)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.—A year and a half from now, Delhi will have a new landmark: a TV tower which will be twice the height of the Qutab Minar and cost Rs 2.61 crores.

The 263-metre-high tower, to be constructed on a four-acre site near Model Town on Karmal Road, will have a viewing gallery and a revolving restaurant at a height of 160 metres.

It is estimated that on an average about 300 people will visit the viewing gallery everyday. The revenue on this account alone is expected to be between Rs 1 and 2 lakhs.

Both the viewing gallery and the revolving restaurant are expected to be closed on all sides to prevent people from attempting suicide from there—a reason for the restrictions at Qutab Minar.

The first 162 metres of the tower will be in reinforced concrete and the remaining 73 metres in steel for the TV antenna. At the top of the concrete portion, a revolving restaurant and a viewing gallery are to be constructed, each designed to accommodate 150 people at two levels. Two fast moving lifts will take the tourists to the viewing gallery. In addition, there will be facilities for tourists at the

base of the tower.

The new tower is part of a Rs 10 crore scheme for the expansion of Delhi Doordarshan which will involve building a new complex at Mandi House and extending TV coverage to more areas. It will have two transmitters of 10 KW each which will help reduce breakdowns.

With the installation of the new transmitter, the range of Delhi TV will extend from 68 km to 95 km and provide services to 12,500,000 people compared with 9,300,000 now. The number of people covered in rural areas will increase from 2,550,000 to 6,000,000 people.

As part of the expansion of TV services under the Fourth Plan, a scheme to set up a 2x10 KW tower was prepared. Originally, a site covering 35 acres on the northern ridge behind Hindu Rao Hospital was selected and the Delhi Administration was requested to allot the land. The then Lieutenant Governor of Delhi, however, did not approve of the proposal on the ground that the installation of the tower would "violate the sanctity of the ridge" which was the only "lung" of the city. Two more sites—one in Sonu and the other in Rohtak were examined, but were not found to be suitable.

INDIA

BRIEFS

INDIA-UAE PHONE LINK--Abu Dhabi, Nov 9 (UNI)--International direct telephone dialing for subscribers is soon to be introduced between India and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), it was officially indicated here yesterday. Discussions in this regard continued for the second day yesterday between the Indian delegation led by Additional Secretary Thomas Kora of the Ministry of Communications and the Emirates Telecommunications (EMIRTEL) authorities. The two sides were working out the nodalities of the communication link required, possibly a submarine cable from Bombay to Dubai or Abu Dhabi. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 10 Nov 81 p 3]

CSO: 5500/7040

WHITE PAPER ON COMMUNICATIONS ISSUED

OW270349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0327 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo Nov 27 KYODO--This year's white paper on communications proposed Friday to introduce communications satellite technology into anti-disaster measures in an emergency.

Posts and Telecommunications Minister Ichiro Yamanouchi presented the report on communications for fiscal 1981 before a cabinet meeting Friday and the report was approved.

The annual report also proposed to study connecting communication networks of the National Land Agency, the Construction Ministry and the Fire Defense Agency to make them useful in the event of an emergency.

The report on the main theme "Disaster and Communications" described communication media in recent years as "the central nerve in the society" which has permeated through social and family life as well as business activities.

The report mentioned countermeasures against disasters by means of various communication media such as data communications, telephone, television and radio, in view of their respective characteristics.

In the case of international communications, the ministry plans to set up central stations in Tokyo and Osaka to divide operating functions and to build a central station in Oyama, Tochigi Prefecture, northeast of Tokyo, to start operation in 1985, the report said.

The ministry is also doubling communication transmission routes from the present single route for both international and domestic communications, it said.

It also said a system to regulate general telephone service has been developed for smooth telephone communications for rescue and restoration activities in an emergency.

The Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) and other broadcasting stations have proceeded with disposition of mobile broadcasting installations and the police now have a nationwide shortwave communication network as well as their own communication circuits.

The Japan National Railways (JNR) also introduced a shortwave wireless circuit and has been going toward making the circuit microwave in line with electrification of railways, the report said.

The ministry is also developing an "urgent broadcast system" in which televisions and radios are automatically switched on to give people forecasts and warnings against emergency.

Private corporations are going on doubling computer circuits from the present single circuit and decentralizing data files against a computer accident.

The report also added mails totaled 15.7 billion letters in fiscal 1980, up 3.1 percent over the previous year, subscribed telephones about 39 million, up 3.4 percent, and subscribed television viewers 29.2 million, up 1.1 percent.

CSO: 4120/71

CABINET DEFERS DECISION ON INTRODUCING VIEWDATA SYSTEM

Auckland NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 22 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

A decision on the introduction of Viewdata has been deferred by the cabinet for three months.

This was confirmed last night by the Minister of Broadcasting, Mr Cooper, who said the Government wanted more time to consider the introduction of the electronic information-retrieval system.

Two private companies are vying for the right to introduce the system. The post office is also anxious to have some involvement.

Mr Cooper said in view of what was happening in Britain, France, West Germany, Canada and the United States, there were still developments in the evolution of Videotex or Viewdata systems.

Vast Investment

A three-month wait would be helpful in that further work could be done on the introduction of "non-vocal traffic through the telephone," he said.

"All these new communication-transmission systems, which are new-generation technology, are taking some time to sort out.

"There has been a vast investment overseas in this technology which at this point is not realising a lot of profit for the companies involved," said Mr Cooper.

New Zealand could take advantage of these develop-

ments, and there was time for further evaluation.

New Technology

"I know there is some anxiety in the private sector and that there are a couple of firms that are keen to introduce it," said Mr Cooper.

However, the Government wanted to make certain New Zealand got the best available new technology.

Mr Cooper said that in Britain the system was operated by the public sector.

"But my tendency is to feel that the private sector should be involved in the development with the Post Office being the common carrier," he said.

In this way the private companies which would be involved in supplying the communication systems and their potential clients could continue to plan their introduction.

He said they could make submissions to the Government if they had any new material on the systems.

The two companies wanting to introduce the systems are Viewdata Information Retrieval Ltd, a consortium of newspaper and computer interests, and Fourth Estate Holdings Ltd.

In Australia, the Government has decided not to permit its own agency, Telecom, to introduce the viewdata system.

Enormous Challenge

Through the involvement of the private sector in such development, the Government was seeking to extend the capital investment that was possible through its statutory authorities, Telecom and the Overseas Telecommunications Commission, according to the Minister for Communications, Mr Sinclair.

The Government's decision meant that Telecom would not be the main contractor for the introduction of viewdata.

"The decision gives an enormous challenge to the private sector," Mr Sinclair said.

Local-call Access

"It will need to prove that it can provide adequately for the needs of the Australian community in such areas through its investment in the computerised knowledge-storage facilities which viewdata represents, as well as using Telecom's Australia-wide telephone network."

The Telecom proposal had involved local-call access to the proposed viewdata from anywhere in Australia, and also access, at a charge to be determined, to the computerised data available through British Telecom's Prestel service.

Mr Sinclair said that through South Pacific countries' links with Australia it could be possible for them to tie in with such systems at a later date.

EXPANDED EXCHANGE FACILITIES IN PAKISTAN

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 29 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

The International Gateway Exchange will have 48 more circuits connecting Saudi Arabia, UAE and USA after the expansion of capacity of the satellite earth station in March 1982.

This was stated by Mian Munawaruddin, Director General Telephone and Telegraph, at a press conference in Karachi yesterday.

Inaugurated in July 1980, the exchange has a capacity of 300 international circuits and at present 19 countries were connected with a total of 198 circuits.

He said that the facility of international subscribers dialling service was available to the subscribers of 25 exchanges throughout Pakistan—each exchange having a capacity of 1,000 ISD subscribers.

He, however, agreed that the response from subscribers for conversion of their telephones on ISD system was not much encouraging, perhaps because of the fear of excessive billing.

Giving figures, he said, in Islamabad exchange I there were 45 ISD subscribers, Islamabad II (22) and Islamabad IV, (20), Karachi airport (3), Cantonment (161), Central (192), Clifton (206), CTX (71), Defence (155), Nazimabad (57), Pak Capital (186), PECHS (255), Queens Road (68), SITE (39) and West Wharf (56), Lahore Cantt. (18), Central II (33), Central IV (41), Egerion Road (52) Garden Town (48), Gulberg (35) and Samanabad (40), Peshawar Central (12), Quetta Central (30) and Rawalpindi (27). Faisalabad was being commissioned shortly, he added.

The Director General T and T said that in view of complaints about non-attention from 0102 and 0104 the booking, enquiry

and domestic circuits were being increased for which an order had been placed on the manufacturers. The work will be completed next year.

He said that plans for further expansion of the gateway exchange were also under consideration.

He said that since the introduction of the gateway exchange the overseas outward and inward traffic had increased manifold. The outward traffic in June 1980 with manual service was only 73,111 calls per month with a corresponding inward traffic of 30,766 calls. In October 1981, the outward traffic was 78,807 calls and inward traffic was 2,99,258 calls. About 4,000 calls were booked daily and 70 per cent of these were normally completed.

He said during morning hours an analysis of delay revealed that 36 per cent calls were tried within 15 minutes of booking time, 52 per cent were tried within 30 minutes, 71 per cent within an hour and 92 per cent within three hours.

He said that Telegraph and Telephone services were also provided to the ships on high seas and on Karachi waters. In October, 1981, 776 calls were handled on VHF system and 165 calls were routed through radio link. In the same month, about 1,090 telegrams were received and 241 sent to ships.

60,000 MORE LINES

Munawaruddin said the Government has approved a project for providing 60,000 additional telephone lines during the next 3 years at an estimated cost of Rs. 120 crore.

He said that in the entire network of the telephone system the number of existing telephones stood at about 3.5 lakh whereas as many number of applications for new telephone connections were pending with the department.

He, however, said that the density of telephone in Pakistan was much higher than the neighbouring India. In Pakistan telephones were 02 per cent per 100 people.

He said that in Karachi telephone facility was being provided to 94,500 subscribers through 21 exchanges with an equipped capacity of 1,17,400 lines. The capacity will be increased to 1,39,100 by June 1982 with the addition of six new exchanges.

The six new exchanges to be commissioned by June 1982 are: Nazimabad-II (10,000 lines), New Exchange by March 1982, Keamari (1,200 lines) New exchange by June 1982, Cantonment-II (6,000 lines), Defence Society (2,000), Malir (1,000) and New Karachi (1,500 lines).

He said that building for Keamari exchange had been completed. Another exchange building was constructed near the existing exchange at Sabzi Mandi while construction of a new Lea Market exchange building and extension of PECHS exchange will be started shortly.

He said that in Karachi alone, the pending demand for telephone connections was about 1.20 lakh. Each connection costs over Rs. 20,000 to the government in the shape of capital cost of building, air-conditioning, power system, exchange equipment, local network, and long distance domestic and international transmission system.

He said that in Karachi, the number of telephone service complaints was 1,600 to 1,700 per day. The situation will improve further with the replacement of 8,000 old lines of central exchange by June 1982.

The telephone service revenue of Karachi was about Rs. 55 million per month and only 1,000 complaints about excessive billing were received every month.

AUTOMATIC EXCHANGES

The General Manager Karachi Telecommunication Region, Ajmal Khan, who was also present at the press conference said to a query that out of every 12 cases

per thousand per month, every four complaints were decided in favour of a complainant. He said that about 30 per cent cases were disposed of at the divisional engineer level.

Referring to the situation in southern telecommunication region, Mian Munawaruddin said that in Sind province, excluding Karachi metropolitan area, there were 30 automatic exchanges with a capacity of 27,700 lines and 191 manual exchanges with 10,329 lines. The working telephone connections were 25,932 earning a revenue of Rs. 10 million per month.

He said that this year 2000 new connections were expected to be opened in the province. Besides he said 265 PCOs were working in remotely located areas in addition to 157 departmental PCOs and 54 through agents.

Meanwhile, about 150 public call offices in the City were being issued notices for their closure following complaints of malpractices against them.

Later, the Director-General Telegraph and Telephone, Mian Munawaruddin, visited Hub, Gadani, Sonmiani and Uthal areas to apprise himself of the availability of telecommunication facilities there.

He was accompanied by the General Managers southern and overseas telecommunication regions, Director Development and Divisional Engineer, Telegraph.

Mian Munawaruddin called for acquiring a piece of land for the telephone exchange and telegraph office at Hub Chowki. He directed General Manager, western telecommunication region Quetta that opening of a telegraph office in Larbela district be expedited.

He was informed that 10,000 sq. meter of land at Hub Chowki had been allotted by the provincial authorities.

He was further informed that UHF trunk line was being provided to link Hub Chowki with Karachi through a rural automatic exchange.

At present Uthal is provided with telecommunication facilities through an open wire trunk line. An 100 line automatic exchange was working here with NWD facilities. The service will be improved with the commissioning of the 200 line EMD exchange and UHF trunk line.—APP.

BRIEFS

JILIN MICROWAVE LINE PROJECT PROGRESSES--At the request of television viewers, a JILIN RIBAO reporter visited the Provincial Post and Telecommunications Administrative Bureau and the Provincial Broadcasting Bureau. Responsible comrades and personnel at these two bureaus discussed construction of the microwave line installation project and television program reception. The function of this microwave line is to relay the programs of the central television station. Construction began this April. Because this microwave line is long, the installation work is arduous and many new problems have cropped up, this project will take a long time to complete. The installation of the microwave line, which links four provinces and one municipality, is contracted by the Second Engineering Company under the Post and Telecommunications Ministry. The installation work on main parts of this microwave line has been virtually completed. Many special targets have been fulfilled. To enable television viewers to receive better reception of the central television station, the workers are trying to wrap up their tasks as soon as possible. It is estimated that this project will be completed by the end of December and will be put into operation on 1 January 1982. [Text] [SK080930 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 81]

CSO: 5500/2062

BRIEFS

'VNA,' 'BTA' INFORMATION EXCHANGE--Hanoi December 5 (VNA)--A new agreement on professional cooperation and exchange of information was signed between the Vietnamese News Agency V.N.A. and the Bulgarian News Agency B.T.A. in Prague on Thursday. Signatories were V.N.A. director-general Dao Tung and B.T.A. director-general (B. Traikov), who were attending a conference of heads of socialist news agency in the Czechoslovak capital. B.T.A. also signed cooperation agreements with the Lao News Agency K.P.L. and the Kampuchean News Agency S.P.K. [Text] [OW051815 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 5 Dec 81]

SRV, CUBA MEDIA COOPERATION--Hanoi November 26 (VNA)--Vietnam and Cuba signed an agreement on radio and television cooperation in Havana on Tuesday. The agreement, valid for 1982-1984, provides for the exchange of films, tapes, information and experience. [Text] [OW291325 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 26 Nov 81]

CSO: 5500/4520

GROWTH, MODERNIZATION OF TELEPHONE SYSTEM VIEWED

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 15 Nov 81 p B1

[Text] The Chilean Telephone Company is currently going through a process of growth and modernization.

During the 1980 fiscal year, as part of the Chilean Telephone Company Development Plan for the 1977-1983 Period, significant progress was made in each of the project included in the program, which represents a total investment for the period on the order of \$340.8 million.

New Facilities

A total of 21,185 lines were installed and put into service in different areas of the national territory for the 1980 program in compliance with the plan for 1977-1983. Work included the startup of the first electronic centrals controlled by memory bank programs (utilizing computers and microprocessors), which, thanks to their advanced technology, provide extra facilities for subscribers in addition to incorporating the functions of providing rates and direct long-distance dialing. As a continuation of this program, the process of installing another 12,800 lines was begun in 1981.

It is hoped that by the end of 1983, 177,656 lines will be installed at a total cost of \$227 million.

Local Service

The work in question was completed in 1980 and the system went into operation on 1 April of this year in Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion, after government technical and economic officials approved the rate schedule presented by the company, although with modifications.

Reliability of Service

A series of projects related to the minimum equipment needed by the company's central systems in order to ensure the continuity and reliability of service was completed in 1980 and 1981. Some equipment was replaced and 15 localities were incorporated into the telephone system through the single-channel VHF system.

In addition, two-directional direct long-distance dialing was put into operation in Santiago, Valparaiso, Concepcion, Antofagasta, La Serena and Coquimbo and single-directional service in the cities of Calama, Malipilla, Rancagua, Temuco, Talca, San Antonio, Chillan, Los Angeles and Copiapo.

The plans of the Telephone Company are to have direct dialing throughout the nation during the first half of 1982.

Significant Progress

As a result of studies completed in 1980 by the Telephone Company and given the demand for lines that exists in the country, a line installation program was approved for this year, based on the utilization of available space in existing centrals and stock on hand.

This program includes 6,500 automatic lines and 2,250 manual lines, which, together with the 12,800 lines begun last year, make a total of 21,550 lines for this year.

An important step was taken with the contract made with the French company Thompson CSF [General Radio Company], for the supplying and installation of 153,500 lines in digital electronic technology using memory computers and links to interconnect the centrals between themselves and with the existing system.

Development

Despite the growth in telephone lines, there is still a shortage in the country of some 180,000 requests for connections by the people. The plans of the Chilean Telephone Company are aimed at reducing that number between now and 1983.

The following table of statistics shows the development of telephones in Chile on 31 December 1980.

Statistics for Telephone Development in Chile (on 31 December 1980)

Regions	Lines in Service	Phones in Service	% of Total	Percent Automatic	Phones per 100 inhab.	Population
Tarapacá	8.025	12.658	2.22	98.39	5.23	242.139
Antofagasta	6.763	10.905	1.92	89.73	3.46	315.440
Atacama	2.512	3.630	0.63	90.46	1.81	200.642
Coquimbo	6.087	9.141	1.60	72.12	2.18	419.297
Valparaiso	43.034	64.929	11.41	78.33	5.23	1.241.628
Metropolitana	241.457	364.725	64.09	98.24	8.46	4.313.510
Lib. Bernardo O'Higgins	8.007	11.037	2.08	63.12	2.07	570.512
Maule	9.100	13.890	2.44	47.12	1.95	710.516
Biobío	22.367	37.218	6.54	86.22	2.51	1.483.734
Araucanía	7.820	12.725	2.24	66.18	1.93	659.442
Los Lagos (1)	12.308	16.720	2.94	93.79	1.93	868.303
Aisen-G. Carlos Ibáñez (2)	1.910	2.278	0.40	92.71	3.56	64.062
Magallanes	8.195	8.466	1.49	93.10	7.73	109.564
TOTAL C. T. C.	360.367	550.124	96.66	91.56	5.36	10.266.424
TOTAL CHILE	374.585	569.122	100.00	91.64	5.08	11.198.783

- 1) National Telephone Company
- 2) Colhaique Telephone

BRIEFS

EARTH SATELLITE STATION HAS DATA COLLECTION--Peru will soon have its own earth satellite station which will receive information gathered by satellites so as to make an overall study of Peru's (?development) potential on the basis of photographs sent from outer space, according to (Walter Blanco), chairman of the committee which is organizing the first national seminar on remote reception. Remote reception is a special technique through which signals are sent out by satellites engaged in teleobservation and these signals are then converted into photographs. The earth station will be built in Chorrillo, Morro Solar, and its cost will be \$10 million, which will be supplied by Canada. This facility will enable the country to have a thorough knowledge of its topography. [Text] [PY260139 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Nov 81]

CSO: 5500/2062

IRAN

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO TRANSMITTER--According to a central news unit report, a radio transmitter named after martyr Hashemi-Nezhad, situated 25 km west of Mashhad, was inaugurated this morning by Managing Director of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic, Mohammad Hashemi. The Hashemi-Nezhad central transmitter is comprised of four transmitters, three 100-kw and one 50-kw transmitters, and covers most cities in the Khorasan Province. One of the powerful antennae of this transmitter, being one of the tallest in the country, is 254 meters. [LD040325 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Dec 81]

CSO: 5500/2062

ARAB SEMINAR DISCUSSES SATELLITE TRANSMISSION

GF121654 Doha QNA in Arabic 1940 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Dec (QNA)--The seminar on the use of communications satellites for radio and television currently being held in Riyadh has decided to reestablish the Television and Radio Coordination Committee. Regional organizations participating in the committee include the Arab countries' Radio Union, the Arab Establishment for Space Communications, and the Arab Organization for Education, Science and Culture. The secretariat of the Arab Broadcasting Union will also act as secretary of this committee.

This was announced by 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'dadi, the director of Qatari Radio and head of the Qatari Radio delegation, to the QNA correspondent in Riyadh today. He said the seminar had completed the objectives of the work plan for the 1980's to use the best satellites for radio and television services. This involved the need to take into consideration--while planning nontechnical aspects--various guidelines such as putting forward the objectives of the plan to encourage exchange and joint production operations between two or more sides. The interest in space must not reduce support for and use of ground networks for television and radio communications. The call for a free flow of news and information on an equal basis among various regions of the world must begin first within the Arab framework in such a way that special care is given to news exchange.

He also said that the seminar called for extending radio and television services to regions that are deprived of them. The seminar also held the view that television should not be the only beneficiary of the space network but that it is necessary to plan to make use of the space network in radio broadcasting as well.

He said the seminar also discussed hostile ideological penetration being directed against the developing countries by the superpowers' information media. It also discussed how much space communications, particularly satellites for direct radio broadcasts, will contribute to the strengthening of cultural domination by the superpowers and to the dangers of this ideological invasion. The seminar decided that it is important to establish advanced communications industries in the Arab homeland, particularly in the field of equipping the ground stations of the Arab space network.

The Qatari Radio director said the seminar affirmed the need for preparing the manpower necessary to produce high-standard technical programs that can be

transmitted via the Arab network. It also stressed the importance of close attention to the studies of the digital video transmission [al-irsal ar-raqami as-suwari] that carries information serving the various media. This is a new service that is necessary for television, ground and space networks. He pointed out that the seminar defined various fields included in planning for utilizing the space network. These fields are joint production--by two or more parties--of television programs, educational programs for schools, adult education programs, development programs, news exchange in the Arab region and broadcasting studies to define the requirements of, reactions to and special studies for the possible use of earth relay connections for the programs.

The planning also included rules regarding the distribution of expenses for production, exploitation, and the use of the earth and space relays, provided that care is given to moral, professional and technical matters in the production, outlining special rules to protect the literary and artistic properties of what will be broadcast through the Arab network, and proposing the kind of tariff to be levied on the transmission of news on the basis of which negotiations can be held with the parties concerned.

The seminar, in which Arab and foreign delegations are participating, is scheduled to hold its final session this evening, concluding 4 days of meetings.

CSO: 5500/2062

COMMONWEALTH OFFICIAL CAUTIONS AGAINST ESTABLISHING TV STATION

Talks With CBA

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] BOTSWANA has been cautioned against rushing into the setting up of a television system and further advised not to be "unusually perturbed" about the availability of a television signal from South Africa because "there is nothing that can be done about it."

The Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association (CBA), Mr Alva Clarke on Monday made this statement and further said that not only is a television system expensive but it was also a political matter, desiring a political decision.

"A Minister of Information for example, arguing in Cabinet for a new transmitter against his other ministerial colleagues putting the case for a new school is up against the logic of priorities," said Mr Clarke.

He was speaking at the official opening of the fifth meeting of the East, Central and Southern African group of the Association.

Mr Clarke said about a television system: "What is to be said for the introduction of domestic television services in Botswana where financial resources are limited and we are talking about an expensive system? I do not believe that we ought to argue here only about the expense of the system. It must be borne in mind that the question of introducing a system

is not a matter for broadcasters only."

"It is indeed a political matter and a political decision. Our case would be much more effective if

we argued that there can be no really effective system until we took into account that the best possible system is one that is run by the national of the country and therefore before any move is made a long term training programme has to be worked out for all the essential disciplines in television broadcasting."

Mr Clarke said in this respect people should consider that they would be thinking in terms of a five to seven year period, since it was well known that as a powerful medium it was essential to work out properly and methodically how best the system could work."

On the issue of a television signal to Botswana, Mr Clarke said "I would quite deliberately plead with my colleagues from Botswana not to be unusually perturbed about the development of television across the border which is available in Botswana, for the simple reason that there is nothing that can be done about it and as broadcasters we have to be realistic."

He added "It is something over which you have no control and one day when Botswana is able in the normal manner of good planning to realise its own service, that is a service planned by Botswana with the people of Botswana trained to run it, you

will find that the great attraction will inevitably be the local programmes since in effect will be mirroring the country to itself."

The CBA conference will run until Friday afternoon when delegates will start leaving for their countries.

Effect on Programs

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 6 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

DURING this past week, Botswana has been holding talks with other Commonwealth states and making decisions that are bound to have far-reaching implications on National Development Programmes.

The talks were the fifth meeting of the East, Central and Southern African grouping of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association (CBA).

This forum, in effect brought together the people who are expected to decide the most effective methods of interpreting government development programmes to the people and at the same time, reflect and interpret the reaction of the population at large to these programmes, through the powerful medium of radio.

Thus, the CBA meeting brought together, Radio Broadcasters at the decision-making levels and their representatives from some eleven Commonwealth countries: Botswana, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya and the Seychelles.

What we wish to emphasise here, is that such conferences are not just mere talking shops. But they actually formulate methods of interpreting the messages that are so necessary for solving problems affecting national developments.

What is also evident here, all of the Commonwealth countries that were

represented at the Gaborone Conference, share much the same problems and goals.

In particular, all the broadcasting sections of these countries are geared towards promoting the national effort of ensuring the elimination of ignorance, hunger, poverty and disease, from the midsts of their peoples and communities.

It is therefore natural that through such conferences as the CBA, for extensive co-operation and proposals for assistance between the countries represented here, should be given greater emphasis.

In Botswana, for example, our Broadcasting Service continues to face serious shortcomings and constraints. Among other things, shortage of suitably qualified and experienced personnel and partial coverage of our vast country have been continue to be our major problems. We can only overcome such problems by explaining them at such forum and gleaning clues to solutions from the success of others in the region.

We are therefore gratified that in having had the privileges of hosting this important conference, we have not only talked about and sought solutions for such problems but we have also contributed although in a humble way, towards identifying areas that will help us further improve broadcasting for the welfare of our people in this region.

INCREASING NUMBERS TURN TO VIEWING SOUTH AFRICAN TELEVISION

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 6 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Alaudin Osman]

[Text] **MORE AND MORE people are turning to South Africa's state-owned television for entertainment in Botswana. This has triggered off a lively debate in the local media circles. ALAUDIN OSMAN reports.**

An interesting debate has been taking place within Botswana's small but lively media circle.

At the heart of the debate is the old question of television and its effects on society. What makes this particular debate interesting, however, is that the television service and programmes in question, are beamed from South Africa - a country whose policies of apartheid are found repugnant and condemned by Botswana and other independent nations.

The debate has been gaining momentum from a sudden explosion of the television set population. This has caused a mushrooming of companies offering TV sets and video at competitive prices. In turn, there has been a sudden birth of fringe companies offering services that range from TV installations, maintenance and repairs, to lease-hire agreements on video machines, cassettes and TV sets.

The result is Gaborone's skyline is now dotted with all makes of TV aeriels. Most homes boast a set. And in most places of public leisure such as hotels, colour television sets are becoming as common as the bar fittings.

What all this implies, is that more people, especially in the urban areas, are now turning to

South Africa's state-owned television for entertainment as well as information.

How do officials and the media people in Botswana view all this? "First and foremost," explains the Director of Information and Broadcasting Services, Mrs Emeldah Mathe, "there would be nothing morally wrong if the

South African television service was not permeated with and geared towards promoting apartheid.

"The second point to bear in mind, is that we have no television service of our own. And our press and broadcasting services still face serious shortcomings and constraints in both manpower and technical content. So, until such time that we acquire these necessary inputs, we will have to painfully put up with a situation whereby we are surrounded by powerful and dominating media."

Canned Television

There are some who go along with this view. Equally, there are others who believe it is technically feasible to 'blot out' the South African signal and in its place, 'tap' a more acceptable signal, such as that of Zimbabwe television. There are yet others - from the business community - who believe it is a worthwhile proposition to introduce instead, 'canned' television.

Television in Botswana was begun by one enterprising individual, Mr Joachim Sarmiento Costa.

Since the early 70s he and others had been trying to pick up the South African television signal from Botswana.

In 1976, Mr Costa purchased a P2,000 transposer image from Johannesburg and beam it to a seven-kilometre radius.

There were then, only about a dozen people with TV sets in Gaborone. The signal was still weak because of the inadequacies of the battery-powered equipment. At least P6,000 worth of solar-powered equipment was needed then for an improved signal and image.

Two years later, there were at least 500 TV sets in town. Mr Costa and five other persons formed a loose 'TV Owners' Association' to drum up interest in people donating towards the purchase of the required equipment. The money was made available and transposers of one watt output were installed on Kgale hill. The signal was much improved although there were still some fade-offs being experienced.

Earlier, the installation had been held up while posts and Telecommunications officials ensured that the law was not being violated, recalls Mr Costa.

By 1980, the TV Owners' Association had swelled its membership to more than 150. The signal output in Gaborone

had been boosted up to 3 watts and the signal and image could be picked up clearly, up to a 40 kilometre distance from the booster.

Mr Costa reckons that there are at least no less than one thousand television sets operating in Gaborone. Others triple this figure. Whatever the exact figure may be the numbers are growing daily. And all operate through goodwill, the booster service that Mr Costa operates in conjunction with the TV Owners Association. Switch off that booster and there would be a TV blackout in Gaborone.

Since then, other television services were installed in other parts of Botswana, by at least one major investment company, to cater especially for its expatriate staff on contract here.

Meanwhile, the debate about the TV service, continues. One senior journalist in the Botswana Press Agency says: "I am embarrassed about getting TV service from South Africa. But at the same time, I need it."

He continues: "Politically, we are being pumped with South African propaganda. And the nature of TV being what it is, it is difficult to switch off like you would with the radio, or to turn away as you may with newspapers."

He believes that the present TV service is having "disastrous effects" on Botswana children. He explains: "South African television is based on one thing - colour. The black person is hardly ever if at all - depicted in a positive and dignified role on that TV service."

He adds: "Most of our children will want to conform to the lessons that they are getting on TV. They will begin to have a 'White' mind." This, he says, is because children do not conceive why there are no Black faces on the TV screen. "So, they may begin to believe that it is a good thing not to see a Black face on the screen. And if these kids go to the cattle post, they won't be able to relate to the herdboy,

simply because herdboys are not depicted on TV."

The thread of this argument is picked up by a radio journalist who says that the effects could be equally bad on White children. "These children do not see Black children on TV. What do you think is created in the mind of the white child? It is an exclusive concept of the racial component of the society."

One other journalist describes the TV service as "an overdose" of South African propaganda which may stifle any attempts at establishing local TV.

Yet others were becoming concerned that on certain days, some people switch off Radio Botswana to watch the 6pm TV news instead. "Some people even go to the extent of saying, during the recent South African raid into Angola, that SATV covered the Angolan raid very well."

Whether some of these arguments appear to be far-fetched or not, there is one fact they will not alter, which is that television has come to stay in Botswana. This fact is supported and was ably argued by the Secretary General of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association, (CBA) Mr Alva Clarke at the official opening earlier this week, of the CBA's regional meeting in Gaborone.

The question of introducing a television system is not a matter for broadcasters only, he noted. "It is indeed a political matter and a political decision."

"Our case would be much more effective if we argued that there can be no really effective system until we took into account that the best possible system is one that is run by the nationals of the country. Therefore, before any move is made a long term training programme has to be worked out for all of the essential disciplines in television broadcasting." A five to seven year period was envisaged.

Mr Clarke explained: "The fact is that in order to realise the full potential of this medium, people have to be trained at all levels to run it properly and to be able to engage in regular domestic production. That is the essence of the argument."

He went on to warn: "If there is the feeling of providing cinema in the home, then we might as well forget the arguments, since by its nature television is a powerful medium of sight and sound to mirror the cultural and other aspects of local life to its people."

Mr Clarke advised those in the media circles here not to be unusually perturbed about the development of television across the border which is available in Botswana "for the simple reason there is nothing that can be done about it and as broadcasters we have to be realistic. It is something over which you have no control and one day when Botswana is able, in the normal manner of good planning to realise its own service, a service planned by Botswana with the people of Botswana trained to run it, you will find that the great attraction will inevitably be the local programmes since you in effect, will be mirroring the country to itself." **BOPA**

BRIEFS

'PANA' MEMBERSHIP AGREEMENT SIGNED--Dakar, 3 Dec (AFP)--Cape Verde has signed the membership agreement of the Pan-African News Agency (PANA), whose headquarters is in Dakar. It therefore becomes the 15th member state of that agency. Henceforth only one more state has to sign for the PANA agreement to have legal force. The formalities for the membership of Cape Verde were completed in Dakar by Corsino Fortes, the deputy Cape Verdian secretary of state for information who ended an official visit to Senegal on Thursday. Mr Fortes asserted that Cape Verde was ready to lend its support to PANA in order to make it a success and he stressed that the Pan African Agency constitutes a weapon of defense against the big agencies. On his part, Chiekh Ousamne Diallo, director of PANA, said that the agency, which is to begin its activities in 1982 constitutes a complex and delicate undertaking and a challenge that the African states must meet. He announced that a school of journalism for the Portuguese-speaking countries would be created soon. A joint commission of the PANA and UNESCO will visit Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau this month in connection with this, Mr Diallo said. [Text] [AB031938 Paris A2P in French 1801 GMT 3 Dec 81]

CSO: 5500/2062

CHAD

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL TELEX COMMUNICATIONS RESTORED--Ndjamena, 14 Dec (AFP)--Telex communications between Ndjamena and the outside world, which were disrupted in March 1980, the date of the resumption of fighting in the Chadian capital, were reestablished on Monday. In addition to the telex link, Ndjamena is open to Europe by telephone. Telephone communications are expected to be established between Ndjamena and the African countries as of Tuesday. The establishment of telex and telephone links is in addition to a mini postal service between Ndjamena and the outside. [Text] [AB141353 Paris AFP in French 1223 GMT 14 Dec 81]

CSO: 5500/2062

TELEPHONE CENTER CHIEF DISCUSSES TELEPHONE SERVICES

Brazzaville MWETI in French 3 Nov 81 pp 2, 7

[Interview with Honore Maliki, chief of the Brazzaville telephone center by Mayouma Mbaloula; date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Answer] The telephone, which was a luxury item several years ago, has become a working tool. It was therefore necessary to replace the R6 with a more efficient telephone exchange, and in 1973 installation began of the new Janus Delta Central (connection through analysis and uniselection notification). The installation work terminated in 1975 and the central was opened by comrade Marien Nguabi. We must point out that the Janus Central, a semi-electronic system with a capacity of 4,600 subscribers at the present time, can be expanded to 10,000 subscribers.

[Question] What is the number of subscribers who are linked up in the national project?

[Answer] The Peoples Republic of the Congo has at the present time 18 automatic telephone centrals, and the number of subscribers linked up, that is, in operation, exceeds 8,000; Brazzaville has 4,446 subscribers, with an approximate capacity for 4,600, and Pointe-Noire has 2,352 subscribers, with a capacity for 2,400. The subscribers of the other telephone centers in the country vary between 50 and 400.

To these subscribers who benefit from an automatic service, we must add a number of subscribers linked up on manual switchboards in various places, such as Mossendjo, which has 28 subscribers, Kibouende 17, Mfouati 8, Boko 27, Missafou 9 and Madzia 8. It is understood that within the framework of the 5 year plan other places will be automated. But now we are speaking only of what is already in existence.

[Question] How are the subscribers taxed?

[Answer] The taxation varies according to the manner of operation and the type of communication. Regarding the Brazzaville subscribers, since the new central serves them, the subscribers are taxed according to the type of communication.

For example: When a subscriber in Brazzaville calls his party in Brazzaville, this is called a local communication. The meter of the subscriber making the call receives, when his party answers, a single impulse corresponding to a base tax, which is 45 CFA francs. And the time period of the conversation is undetermined.

On the other hand, if the same subscriber in Brazzaville calls his party in Pointe-Noire, this is called an inter-urban communication. The taxation is made by period, that is, the meter of the subscriber making the call periodically receives the same impulse mentioned earlier, and each impulse equals a base tax. The periodicity of this taxation varies according to the distance, and an electronic instrument sends back these impulses.

[Question] How do you explain the absence of telephones in certain districts of Brazzaville?

[Answer] At the present time the city of Brazzaville is supplied with only a single telephone central. All the cables start from this central towards Brazzaville's districts and end at quite definite points called sub-distribution, where the subscribers of the district are supplied from sub-distributors. It sometimes happens that one of these cables is saturated, that is, that there are no more pairings available. In that case, as long as another cable will not be installed, it is impossible to satisfy any new request for telephone installations. Moreover, there are new districts such as Mfilou, Moukondo, etc., where no telephone cable has been installed. The persons living there must still wait a little while, as we remind them that the telecommunications material is very expensive, and we cannot do everything at the same time.

Besides, in a not too distant future, the installation in certain districts of the city of telephone centrals will resolve a certain number of problems.

[Question] Why are there so many telephone breakdowns in rainy seasons?

[Answer] Most breakdowns during the rainy season are due to the cables. As a matter of fact, during the dry season many road repair projects are done. Heavy vehicles sometimes damage these cables, and as soon as the rains start to fall, the cables "drink the water" and cause breakdowns. There is also the age of the cables. Some cables were installed many years ago, about 1950, and there are others of which we cannot any longer find the layout. Let us also point out that during the rainy season, the big considerations: wind, storms, atmospheric discharges (lightning) do not make the task of the telecommunications management easier.

[Question] What should one do when the telephone is not working?

[Answer] The procedure is very simple. It is enough to go to your closest neighbor who has a telephone and to dial 13 (the out of order service) and state the problem. Your neighbor has nothing to fear, since a call to 13 is free. In the event that there is no telephone in the vicinity, all you have to do is appear at the telephone central (opposite the Vog cinema) and speak to the out of order service.

[Question] How do you explain the slowness of the emergency repairing?

[Answer] Once the out of order service has been informed, it proceeds to test the telephone number that is not working. The breakdown can be located either in the telephone central, that is, the distributor, or in the telephone apparatus itself, or on the contrary between the two ends of the line. In these three cases mentioned there are specialized personnel who must intervene. Relieving an out of order telephone minute, a week or sometimes a little longer, according to the seriousness of the breakdown. Changing a fuse, for example, does not require much time.

RENOVATION OF TV-RADIO NETWORK PLANNED

Agreements Signed

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 24-25 Oct 81 p 4

[Article by Diaby Aboubakar: "Several Market Agreements Signed by Minister of Information"]

[Text] Several market agreements were signed last Tuesday at the Ministry of Information.

These deal with various types of radio and television equipment. Thomson CSF proposes to go ahead with the doubling of the video transmitters and equipment; as to the TRT Company, it is taking charge of radio-wave transmission. The AMAN Company, for its part, is supervising a complete energy review. And for the satisfactory utilization of all this equipment, 32 officials will be sent to France for training.

These markets are entering the first phase of a vast program for the renovation of the radio-television network prepared by the ministers of economy and finance, plan and industry, and information, and submitted for examination by the chief of state who had approved it in 1978.

It should be recalled that Amadou Thiam had then gone to France, where he got in touch with the French Ministry of Industry for the implementation of this program.

This meeting was the prelude to agreements between the central fund for French economic cooperation and our Ministry of Information.

It is this French institution which negotiated the framework necessary for the achievement of the radio and television broadcasting network renovation project.

The cost of implementing this program is 7.68 billion CFA francs, with World Bank support.

It should be recalled that coverage of the national territory by the RTI [Ivory Coast Radio and Television] is an idea dear to the chief of state, who stated: "I am astonished that the rural world is too often cut off from information."

"This situation must change, and I am giving you today the assurance that it will change.

"The right to information is a fundamental right, and it is my intention that it should not be solely reserved for the needs and satisfactions of a few."

The integrated, emergency-level program includes, among others, equipping the Koun, Man, Bouafle, Tieme, Abobo, Dimbokro, Niango, Divo, Touba, Seguela, Abengourou, Bondoukou and Bouake regions with transmitters.

Details Provided

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 27 Oct 81 p 7

[Excerpts] Several market agreements were signed last Tuesday by the minister of information Amadou Thiam, as part of the radio-television network renovation program. We gave some explanations about this in our Saturday issue. But in order to have ample information, we got in touch with the office of the minister of information, which enabled us to obtain numerous interesting details.

Indeed, in the current world economic situation, it was no longer possible to envisage the complete implementation, without delay, of the large-scale Ivorian radio-television development project. Studies of this large-scale project are continuing, however, without stopping, in accordance with the wish of the chief of state himself. Implementation will be accomplished in stages, in accordance with financial possibilities and political urgencies. However, it was urgent to repair what already existed, to improve the security of the installations, to ensure maintenance services and to improve, if possible, reception conditions for the broadcasts.

Ivorian Network

The current renovation program, therefore, provides not only for repairing the transmitters and relay stations but also for doubling them. Each center will henceforth have available indispensable emergency transmitters, capable of replacing, without change of power, the present transmitters.

Also envisaged is modifying a certain radio broadcasting link layout, in particular, the Abidjan-Bouake artery, which constitutes the spinal column of the Ivorian network, and whose reliability is therefore of paramount importance. A remote control and surveillance system will be set up, making it possible for a central control station installed at Abobo to maintain constant supervision of the overall state of the transmission and broadcasting networks. Any incident will be reported immediately.

Very special attention has been given to energy sources: repair and strengthening of the generating stations--the EECI [Ivory Coast Electric Power Company] cannot be everywhere--but also utilization of new energy sources from thermo generators, made possible by the low consumption of the modern equipment which will be installed.

Practically all the present broadcasting stations, both radio and television, and all the relay stations are involved in the renovation program, which will be carried out within a maximum period of 24 months.

Also envisaged is the installation of rebroadcasting stations in the two cities of Abengourou and Bondoukou; at present, neither of them is well served by the only major transmitter in Koun.

Maintenance Facilities

Such is in brief the spirit of the renovation program and the framework in which it is placed.

Our suppliers are, for broadcasting and production: Thomson CSF; for transmission: TRT; and for energy: AMAN.

The future, which we hope is near, will make it possible to pass to the following stages of the large-scale RTI development project. In conclusion, however, it is undoubtedly important to stress that investing can only be useful if it is accompanied by the setting up of facilities for maintenance and operation, staff in sufficient numbers and with suitable qualifications, an operational budget compatible with the amount of capital to be conserved, and with the objective of radio and television everywhere: to inform, instruct, entertain and contribute to the development of the nation.

9434

CSO: 5500/5627

FIRE DESTROYS MAPUTO TELEX INSTALLATIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Nov 81 p 2

[Excerpts] A short circuit in the battery room evening before last completely destroyed the Maputo Telex Exchange, paralyzing the entire national network of this telecommunications system. One of the emergency measures taken to minimize the effects of this situation was to send telexes, as of yesterday, through a public telex facility set up at the Central Post Office.

The fire resulting from the short circuit damaged all the equipment of the Telex Exchange at an estimated cost of about 100,000 contos. This equipment was purchased 10 years ago and was shared by the A and B Subscribers Exchange and the Transit Exchange (national and international) whose machinery was also involved.

All the country's exchanges were interconnected with that of Maputo, which handled all telexes sent abroad. At present only the Beira exchange can send telexes to Zimbabwe.

Intensity of Fire

The short circuit, discovered at about 2000 hours, resulted in a slow burning of the metal cables connected to the batteries and various pieces of equipment. Being covered with plastic and other synthetic materials, the cables completely melted producing a temperature estimated to have reached 100 degrees [Centigrade] and a dense cloud of smoke mixed with toxic materials, which completely blackened the interior of the exchange.

The cause of the short circuit is not yet known, but, according to what our staff was able to learn at the scene, the intense heat we had day before yesterday and the fact that the air conditioning unit which serves the Maputo Telex Exchange was broken down were thought to have resulted in an extremely high temperature causing the combustion.

All Fire-Fighting Units Mobilized

"We do not recall any incident this serious in the past several years. We have called out all available units to fight the blaze, but we have now been there more than 3 hours without even reaching the main area of the fire." This statement was made by the fire chief, already visibly exhausted as were all the members of his crew.

It was already after 0100 hours when all the firemen and the team of experts managed to enter the battery room. The final result was that the A and B Subscribers Exchange and the Transit Exchange (national and international) were largely destroyed.

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CSO: 5500/5625

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

NO REGIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS--Radio Mozambique denied yesterday the news about forthcoming regional broadcasting stations that had been announced during the course of the week and that our paper had published. In a communique to our paper, Radio Mozambique stated that the installation of such equipment is part of the project that Radio Mozambique aims at carrying out in the decade of the eighties to provide better radio coverage for the entire country. A study of this project is planned for next year, with the assistance of the International Telecommunications Union. [Tex] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 7 Nov 81 p 3]

CSO: 5500/5644

FUTURE OF TV HINGES ON TALKS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] **THE future of the Swaziland Television Broadcasting Corporation is hanging in the balance — depending on negotiations between the corporation and the government.**

This was disclosed by the Minister for Finance, Mr. James Simelane, yesterday.

He said the government was involved in tough "nuts and bolts" negotiations with STBC to decide the future of the corporation's financing.

He told Parliament that Cabinet met from 9.30a.m. to 1.00p.m. on Monday discussing STBC's problems.

He has been given Parliament's approval to provide an allocation of E150,000 to STBC. This is for the period from March to the end of September.

Mr. Simelane said the government was approached by STBC in

January to give notice that the station would close down by the end of March this year.

The government asked that the station should continue broadcasting at least until the King's Diamond Jubilee Celebrations in September. This was so that the celebrations would get live TV coverage. An agreement was made under which STBC would continue operations until the end of September on condition that the government paid for all financial losses incurred during that period.

Mr. Simelane said STBC came back at the end of September and pointed out that the six-month agreement had expired. Negotiations are still in progress. However, he did not say exactly what the government was planning to do to alleviate the situation.

It has been reliably learned that South African tycoon, Natie Kirsh, has shown an interest in STBC and has approached the government in this connection.

A total supplementary budget of nearly E5 million was approved yesterday.

The total supplementary estimates breakdown as follows:

A sum of E250,000 goes to the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives to cover costs of resettling families who have been removed from the sugar development area around Simunye.

E46,000 is a transfer to the Swaziland College of Technology of boarding and lodging fees deposited into the consolidated fund by the college.

E45,000 is for the provision for an un-named Deputy Minister who has been transferred to another department.

E43,000 is additional provision required to cover the costs of expansion of services in the Customs and Excise Department.

Another E4,603 is additional provision to ministries and departments to cover costs of the interim salary awards and regrading review.

E4,600 was provision required to cover the costs of stationery and other items during the recent by-elections.

MILITARY TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES BEING GIVEN PRIORITY

Paris ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES in French 23 Oct 81 pp 1, 10

[Article by G. Bidal]

[Text] The use of two repeaters on the French Telecom 1 telecommunications satellite is the subject of the Syracuse military program, a program amounting to 1 billion francs providing for construction of 25 ground transmitting-receiving stations, developed by Thomson-CSF. This priority given by France to telecommunications in the military exploitation of space does not prevent continuation of studies on the Samro observation satellite for which a decision on the the actual initiation of the program is scheduled for 1982.

The various French military projects on satellites have always left a question mark hanging over the priorities given all during the last few years to telecommunications programs or to earth observation programs. Now it seems that they are in a position to see more clearly in this matter. During this decade, France will indeed gamble on both systems, but with priority, at least chronologically, to telecommunications.

The Syracuse Program

In fact, there will be considerable military use of the Telecom 1 satellite, in spite of its "preoperational" nature. It is known that two repeaters, on 7.25 and 8.4 gigahertz, will be carried by Telecom 1. There is a 50-million-franc participation in construction of the satellite by the Defense budget. An annual use fee of 50 million francs will also be paid during the entire life of the satellite. But, of course, the heaviest military investment will be on the ground segment. Over half of the military expenditures devoted to this programs, about 1 billion francs, will be assigned to it. The operational program, baptized Syracuse (Radiocommunications System Using a Satellite) includes construction of 25 sea or ground stations, being carried out at present by Thomson-CSF. Three large stations will be located at Paris, in Brittany and in the south of France. Nine heavy airborne stations can be used on any point whatsoever on French territory, including overseas, to which are added three stations mounted on land vehicles and 10 naval stations that are to equip large surface ships of the Navy. The digital ground links will use a different technique from civilian repeaters, namely multiple access for spectrum spreadings (AMRC-SSMA) already tested in various technical establishments (CELAR, SCTI, DTCAN) with the Franco-German Symphonie satellite.

The [Délégation Générale de Technologie] in charge of the Syracuse program has started studies for a military communications satellite that might replace Telecom 1 starting in 1990.

There is no doubt that the opportunity to use Telecom 1 played a large part in the priority given to the military communications program. Nevertheless, it is not possible to draw a parallel with the problems of observations and use of the Spot earth observation satellite. Although financial participation by the military in the Spot program is sizable, close to 150 million francs up to the end of 1981, and although the Samro (military optical reconnaissance satellite) project will make ample use of the experience of Spot (the Spot launch pad will be reused), the military requirements differ rather considerably from the civilian requirements. Thus, the camera's resolution will be far superior to the Spot camera. Consequently, the manner of picture taking will be different and the rate of transmission will be definitely higher with antijamming protection. The sensors should also be protected against laser blinding. The orbit itself will be lower than Spot's orbit.

These differences in design explain why the industrial distribution, revealed by Mitterrand, president-director general of Aerospatiale, last January (see ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES for 30 January), is quite different from the distribution set up for Spot. The overall prime contracting is assigned to Aerospatiale and the satellite, launch pad and equipment compartment are assigned to MATRA [Aeronautical Equipment and Production]. The structure, the technical system, the solar generator and the picture-taking instrument will be made by Aerospatiale. Thomson-CSF is responsible for the telemetry and remote-control systems and for the transmitting-receiving station. MATRA and SEP [European Propellant Company] will provide the picture workup center, the whole ground segment and control center with Aerospatiale as prime contractor. The other industrial cooperators are already present in the Spot program, like Crouzet (electronic subassembly), SODERN (detection system), REOSC (optical system). ENERTEC is added to them for the recording system.

Six Billion Francs

The cost of the Samro program amounts to 6 billion francs, of which 400 million francs have already been spent for studies. The present phase pertains primarily to the camera and the recording system.

Although the project is well underway at present, as is seen, the main decision still has to be made: the decision to start the industrial part of the program. In this connection, the Defense draft budget for 1982 provides no answer, providing only for renewal of the funds allocated for 1981: 136 million francs.

The progress status of the studies makes it possible, nevertheless, to foresee a decision by next year. Under these conditions, Samro might be placed in orbit starting in 1986.

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CSO: 5500/2039

BRIEFS

SATELLITE NAVIGATION RECEIVERS--The CSEE [expansion unknown] has received from the Navy a large order for Sylosat-SMN satellite navigation receivers. About 30 units will be delivered both for nuclear submarines and for surface ships. Moreover, a first production-line unit has just been installed on board the first nuclear attack submarine (SNA), "Rubis." About a dozen orders have also been placed by foreign navies. It should be pointed out that the SMN is a new version with a compact microprocessor of the Sylosat system, marketed for several years now by CSEE, for position finding by means of the American Transit satellite system. [Text] [Paris ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES in French 23 Oct 81 p 10] 10042

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS ORGANIZATION DEPENDS ON EAST BLOC MATERIALS

Athens OIKONOMIKOS TAKHYDROMOS in Greek No 45,5 Nov 81 p 51

[Article by Giannis Dimitriadis: "OTE's Close Dependence on Eastern Bloc Countries"]

[Text] What is the relationship between the Greek Telecommunications Organization [OTE], the Ministry of Defense and the European Economic Community [EEC]? This is not a question regarding a childish enigma but a rather modern illustration in the sector of searching for modern electronic equipment by Greece.

There have been charges that our country did not take the necessary precautions to guard its telecommunications equipment from "foreign eyes," that is, from the Soviet bloc. There have been also charges that it did not protect satisfactorily the domestic industry and its relations with the EEC countries. These accusations were voiced by official lips as well as by competitive corporations. And if one were to believe such corporation reports, one should accept that a large part of our electronic production will depend on the communist countries.

Sometime in 1977 OTE proclaimed a competitive bid (No. 7184) to procure by low bidding 193 PMC systems (electronic equipment) which would cover the needs of a 4-year period. The bidding took place and the contract was given to the East German company Electrotechnik. The difference between it and the next company SAT (French) was only 4 percent. Sparked by this preference--but not necessarily because of it--a fight started among the West European companies which were active in the Greek area trying to gain control.

The cause goes further back. It was the effort of the junta to come out of its isolation. In this effort it found allies among the governments of the Eastern countries, in exchange for certain contracts. On their part, the companies of those countries in order to keep the Greek market used the method of "dumping" (at least according to their western competitors).

In 1978 the spokesmen of the French firm SAT, the Pierre Vauthier company (Amerikis Street No. 19) submitted a petition seeking the annulment of the contract signed with the East German company. [The French company] claimed that the difference in price was very small, the equipment much superior, and that Greece was totally dependent on telecommunications equipment coming from the Eastern bloc.

It is from this point that the intervention of the Ministry of Defense begins (which, of course, properly considers telecommunications as part of the overall

defense system). In some way, not necessarily sinister as some imply, the document of the company, which was addressed to the minister of communications reached the desk of Defense Minister E. Averof, who in a letter asked that the Ministry of Defense be informed about any OTE bidding regarding major projects. Shortly thereafter he asked in a circular letter that "no telecommunications project be undertaken without the consent of the Ministry of Defense." He referred to a previous permanent circular letter.

But the problem had just begun. A few days later the West German Siemens Company which operates in Greece and produces electronic equipment joined the fray. This time the issue was OTE competitive bid No. 7202 for "the procurement of 234,700 telephone line connections." In a letter to the Ministry of Communications, the company charged that because of the dumping policy and the political prices offered by the East German Electrotechnic Company it won the contract. At the same time, Siemens argued that the "procurement of 234,700 connections from the East German company presages that all future extensions of new centers to be established, that is, the totality of new OTE installations until 1983, will be assigned to the same company."

With another memorandum Siemens told the Technical Chambers, the National Bank (which had given it loans), the General Confederation of Labor GSEE and the Association of Greek Industrialists SEV that OTE prefers to call international bids while there is domestic equipment, with obvious consequences to foreign exchange as well as employment. The same memorandum indirectly but clearly states that it is necessary to keep in mind the general objectives of policy and defense which do not allow total dependence of a country--which belongs to the West--on equipment from communist countries. In closing, the memorandum (written in 1978) says that while the country is getting ready to join EEC and while the European Community considers a common telecommunications system, we opt for equipment from the Eastern countries.

In the context of the overall change of direction in the Greek economic policy which seeks more the transfer of know-how than the procurement of finished products, OTE established the ELVIL expansion unknown. Then OTE searched for a foreign entity--through international competition--able to provide financing know-how and personnel training to set up an industry for the production of high technology electronic equipment.

Several companies appeared with serious offers of know-how, financing and satisfaction of all other conditions. These companies came from both the EEC and third world countries, several of them from the communist bloc. In this case, since the competition dealt with large sums of money but also "tied" our country technologically, EEC decided to move and protect its interests actively. The method it used was a violation of article 93 of the Treaty of Rome, which in essence prohibits "dumping."

On 24 November 1980, the commissioner on industry, Vice-Count Davignon in a letter to EEC relations Minister Kondogiorgis asked that the EEC offers be preferred in the ELVIL competitive bid, saying that this would be a good-will gesture on the part of Greece in view of its entry into the EEC, and also that

this will contribute to the harmonization of the telecommunication networks in the member-states, a plan then underway. At the same time, the letter made reference to the price policies characterizing the Eastern bloc companies.

On his part, the Greek minister without promising a solution ("...this is not a matter under my jurisdiction...") undertook to inform the appropriate ministers on the EEC concerns.

Following the country's entry into EEC, Davignon sent another letter in April to Foreign Minister Mitsotakis since in the meantime the EEC matters had been transferred to the Foreign Ministry. Once again Davignon repeated in his letter the same arguments and suggested a way to strengthen the task of the EEC company by the community or the government of the participating company in order to enable the company to compete against the "dumping" of prices which were again offered by the Eastern countries.

The "violation" of article 93 of the Treaty of Rome would be condoned under the following conditions:

1. When a member-state faces competition from a non-EEC country and the competitor from the third country offers subsidized prices.
2. When no other company from a member-state offers nonsubsidized prices.
3. If the EEC as a whole has an "economic interest" in undertaking the project.

With this "loophole" in the treaty, Greece could ideally gain a great deal in the area of financing for major projects from the EEC while securing better technology.

The problem is still there. The new government will certainly have to deal with this issue. It is also certain that it will take seriously into account what has happened before, the EEC views as well as the views of the Ministry of Defense.

The references to OTE are being used here only as illustrations. Similar situations emerged in the contractual agreements of the Railways Organisation of Greece and the projects of the Public Power Corporation as well as the projects related to transportation. These have resulted from the new conditions created by our induction into the EEC and the older connections with the Western alliance.

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